WEST VIRGINIA'S PROGRESS

OF THE CENTRAL COMPANY

ONE OF MOSBY'S MEN A SETTLER

OF VARIOUS BESOURCES

How He Happened to Get There and Drive a Stake-His Perseverance and Continued Prosperity.

HUNTINGTON CITY, W. VA., Sept. 18, 1875. For a three-year-old city Huntington is cer-tainly a marvel of energy and enterprise. It was first a city on paper, then a city in substance and reality. The projectors, it must be said to their credit, faithfully carried out the plan as it ap-peared on paper, and, what is more, kept all their comises. As a proof of what can be done by inmitable energy properly directed, Huntington serves more than a passing notice. Located or the east bank of the Ohio river, on a broad and level plateau about sixty feet above the river level it commands a fine view up and down the stream. Huntington is the present terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, to which it is indebted mall landing for steamboats here, catled Maple Grove landing. Then a grocery, a lawyer's shanty and a blacksmith's shop constituted all there was of a town at Maple Grove landing. The lawver. it is related, in order to make both ends meet, had to tend bar for the man who kept the grocery whenever there was a rush of custom. Now, Hun The name of Huntington was given to the place in honor of M. C. P. Huntington, president of the

of which Mr. Huntington is the president, pur oet straight line along the river, and two and

THE IBOX IN THIS VICINITY

ME GOT AS FARLAS HUNTINGTON,
and it looked as if there was to be an opening for
enterprise and a small amount of capital, so he
went in for three lots. Then he began building
the Ware house, a big, three-story frame hotel,
but his money gave out before it was finished.
The Central Company, however, came to his aid,
and loaned him four thousand five hundred dollars to finish and furnish his hotel. He now boasts
that he had paid off his indebtedness before the
panic, though he had to raid some to do it. He
has very recently illustrated his faith in Huntington by purchasing more lots. I must do him the
credit here to eay that he does not keep the Ware
house himself, having leased it to a fat, stumpy
man, of the name of Jones, from Ohlo, who goes
about in his shirt and pantaloons, both of which
garments stand sadly in need of washing. I had
almost forgotten to mention that Huntington has
got two new and quite stylish-looking churches—
an Episcopal and a Congregational—and also two
sprightty and well-printed weekly papers, one
flemocratic, the other Republican. Giey says
Horace Greeley, when he advised young men to
pack up and go West, must have meant the Kanawin Valley.

have returned from their wedging tour, and have

Hill's New Course-Ten Brosck's Experienc on the English Course.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Siz: If the feeble efforts made by the writer and others through your widely-circulated and a popular journal during the past season in advo-cating the organization of a club or an association of gentlemen for the purpose of establishing a new race course, with the view of holding in combination regular meetings for running and trotting, have been in any degree the means of arousing the citizens of Washington from the seeming apathy which for so long a time has existed. I am more than gratified.

SUCH AN ENTERPRISE has been undertaken by Mr. Hill, of the Tremon hotel, in this city, with a real worthy of high commendation. In company with a friend, I made a visit to this new course a few days since and found that, owing to the swampy locality of the ground, a great amount of labor had been buildings pertaining to a race-course were be

necessary, by carting earth a considerable dis-tance for the purpose of filling. All necessary erected preparatory to the meeting, which be-gins on the 26th instant, with a programme for four days' running races, after which Mr. Hill advertises a programme of four days for a trotting neeting, and the liberal amount of money offered duce the owners of the best running and trotting horses to come here and contend for theth: and when we come to consider the railroad facilities this new course has, being within forty-five or fifty minutes of Baltimere, and within sight of Washington, with proper management, this course ought to be a success. This course is so near our city that it gives to the beholder a grand

towering heavenward above all other objects. am informed another course outside of the city limits, on the Fourteenth street road, is also in contemplation, which it is believed will go forward from the fact that the gentlemen engaged in it are composed of the solid men of Washing-ten. Thus we see, Mr. Editor, if the latter course is built, with the Brightwood course we shall have may seem to the casual observer from what l have said that we cannot support but one course though if we contrast the difference in the popu lation of Washington to-day with forty or fifty years ago, when it was—as I have before said— one of the most prominent racing points in our land, it would seem that, with half the spirit and liberality of those early days, we are as able now to support two courses as the people of that day were one. The lovers of the trotting fraternity at Brightwood have just had a fine week o

AS ALSO AT PIMLICO. near Baltimore, the racing during the past week at the latter course has been very good. The last day, Friday the Eld, was a delightful [day and a enridge stakes of two miles was one of the most interesting of the meeting. Twelve horses ran them. The time by my watch was 3:36, over a track deep with dirt, and my own opinion is that horses that have been running at Pimlico, as well as those that have been trotting at Brightwood, will show on the new course at Bennings' Station at the meetings to be held there on the 26th instant and November 2: therefore the lovers of satisfied this fall in this vicinity. Indeed, I don't know of any locality within the same circuit that has offered more tretting and running within the

cuts of the various prominent trotters and their performances throughout our land, which for some time past have appeared in the weekly num-ber of the Spirit of the Times. I had the pleasure during my late visit North, while at Poughkeep.

of witnessing a thrilling contest between the two celebrated cracks, the late lamented American Girl and Goldsmith Maid. The former was a Girl and Goldsmith Maid. The former was a fine large mare, and a sisshing goor of great speed. The race in which I saw them go brought out an immense crowd. Not only was the inside of the course around the stands closely packed with spectators, but the trees and hill-tops in the vicinity were black with human beings, and not a seat could be had on the grand stand unless taken possession of long before the race. It was so full that it fairly grouned under its burden. The first heat was stolen from the old maid by American Girl, and so very close was the heat that some time was taken up by the judges before they could convince themselves that it was anything but a dead heat. The old maid, however, with the ribbons in the hands of that

ARTIST OF A DRIVER,

Budd Deble, cut out the work in the second heat, and was never alterwards headed. There is nothing in the appearance of Goldsmith Maid to justify the Goubts so prevalently expressed as to the purity of her pedigree. She has a clean head, with an intelligent eye, and although small in size, her general symmetry and outlines are blood-like. Her action, when at full speed, is good for bad eyes, and is like perfect machinery. Having now had something to say of the two noted trotters, with your permission, Nr. Editor, I will speak of Gladisteur, whose wood cut in the last Spirif gives some faint idea of his racing form, and whose brilliant career upon the English turf I have read with no common interest, from the fact that he was a son of Monarque, a very fine race horse in his day. Monarque was the winner of the Goodwood cup race, in July, 1857, the race in which the American horses Prior and Prioress ran—the very mention of which takes me back to the lively and exciting scenes of that eventful day, and in which I was an active participant. The liberal and smbitlous enterprise of Mr. R. TenBrocck, in taking three of his horses—Lecompte, Prioress and Prior—across the Atlantic in 1856, for the purpose of contending with the best horses in England, on the private grounds ABTIST OF A DRIVER,

the private grounds

of the Goodwood cup, which is one of the most fashionable races run in England, is still fresh in the memory of many of our people. It was the all absorbing topic on both sides of the water from the moment of the arrival of the American horses in Europe, and probably no race that has ever been run on either continent caused more speculation, not only in sporting circles, but with the press and the masses; and, owing to the national desire our people had for the success of their borses, it was the continual theme in our journals throughout this country about the result of the race.

Very many American gentlemen from different sections in this country. North and South, on this cocasion crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of laying out their money on the Stars and Stripes; and although Prioress lost the race, it is the opinion of a large number of Americans down to the present time, as it was also on the day of the race by not a few of the English and Soctah people, that but for the accident that happened to Prioress on that day she wouls have been the vioter. The Goodwood course, after having a long stretch from the starting point, or the judges stand, makes a bend out into open heath. The rider of Prioress had his orders to make a waiting or trailing race, and put it upon a brunh; for Mir. Ten Broeck and his trainer didn't believe on that day the horse lived that.

COULD OUTSUN PRIORESS,

COULD OUTRUN PRICHESS,
or, in other words, had more speed. Consequently the strict orders to the rider werehever to take the lead until near the finish. But, instead of such orders being carried out, Prioress bounded off in front, and was leading the whole bunch of horses at a siashing stride, during which the shouts that went up from all sides made the very welkin ring. The cry was, "The American marc, Prioress, is leading in bold style, and will win easily; yes, they will never overtake her, for she is a long way in front." But this great cry was soon hushed, for in another moment another shout went up, "See! see! by heavens Prioress has taken the wrong course, and is running entirely away from the Goodwood track!" Her rider, still regardless of what he was doing until too late, when he saw the crowd he had leit behind making the proper turn of the Goodwood course, going don towards home, then, for the first time, discovered his mistake, and pulling his mare about he stuck his spurs in her to overtake the horses, which were then nearing the arrand stretch to the judges' stand.

It was a long gap for the noble mare to make judges' stand.

It was a long gap for the noble mare to make up, though she did make it up, and reached her competitors in the quarter suretch, but the run had been too long for her, and she had not the breath left in her at the finish

TO GO IN AND WIN.

Thus ended a race which the writer had more desire to win than any of which he through his long career upon the tur! has ever run. The amount of money lost by Mr. Ten Brocek and the backers of Prioress was very large; had she, however, been the victor, a great pile would have been won by the Americans, for the odds against our horses were ten to one, so sanguine were the English, and but for the agitation which was kept up by our American journals throughout the country the odds on the day of the Goodwood cup race would have been twenty to one against us.

D. P. P.

SAN DONINGO, Oct. 9.—Political affairs are tran-quil, but the financial condition is deplorable. Secretary of the Trensury Amiama has indicated to Congress that the republic is in a bankrupt

Heavy shocks of an earthquake have been felt throughout the island. Thirty-six political prisoners, implicated in the late riot, have arrived from Pacto Plata.

St. Thomas, Oct. 16.—Affairs in Hayti are satisfactory. The cofice crop has begun to come in, and is selling readily at 18@15140.

Important Decision PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25,-In the United States District Court, in the case of the Adams Express Company vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Rati-road Company, a proceeding in equity to restrain the defendants from carrying on the express busi-ness, the court to-day sustained the demurrer to the bill upon the ground that it did not aver the

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

MILITARY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONRO OF THE CIRCUIT JUDGE S. JOHNSON THE CHOICE

MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

Driven from Their Temporary Hom by White Settlers-Wandering About ns Homeless Mendicants - Appointments-Financial.

Circuit Judge Appointed. Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, has been appointed circuit judge of the Second Judi-

cial district, vice Judge Woodruff, deceased, Indian Agents Appointed. The following appointments have been made by the President: Thomas J. Mitchell, of Illinois, agent for the Crow Indians in Montana. Dexter E. Clapp, agent for the Indians of the Milk River

Army Gazette. The following general order was issued yester-day from the War Department: "The course of instruction at the Artillery school, Fort Monroe. Virginia, will in future, commencing with the next term, May, 1876, be two years, instead of one, and General Orders No. 29, November 13, 1867,

from this office is modified accordingly. Financial. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, 67,531,648; special deposit of legal tenders for re-demption of certificates of deposit, 864,130,000; coin, \$69,688,696; including coin certificates, \$12,-137,000; entstanding legal tenders, \$573,941,124. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$643,415, and the customs receipts \$699,246.

Court of Alabama Claims. In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following business was transacted yesterday: In case 421, John C. Merril; motion as such for setting aside the judgment rendered de

In the matter of the ship Golden Eagle, de In the matter of the ship Golden Eagle, de-stroyed by the Alabama February 21, 1883, the following cases of the owners and master were submitted upon testimony and oral argument of counsel: Case 363, Henry A. Barling and Abner H. Davis, executors of Edward Mott Robinson: case 350, Charles H. Woodbury et al., executors of John A. McGaw; case 480, Alonso P. Howard, administrator, and case 281, Edward A. Smith, master. Chas. C. Beaman, ir., for complainants; Frank W. Hackett for United States. Case 364, G. P. Bramball vs. United States; case on. Ad-journed.

Commander Francis M. Bunce, ordered to the navy-yard, Washington, November 1 next. En-gineers O. W. Lowry and A. H. Cobb, to do duty en the coast survey. Ensign Jesse M. Roper, to the Naval Academy, 30th instant. Midshipmen Thomas E. Muse, Frank E. Beatty, Frank F., Fletcher, Richard H. Towaley and W. J. Cutler, to the Taccarora, at the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and should that vessel have sailed, to duty in the North Pacific station. Midshipmen Milton A. Schwenk, Jacob Medairy and John W. Boane, to the Plymouth. Chief Engineer E. J. Whitaker, to duty connected with the construction of boilers at the South Boston Iron Works, November 1 next. Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren, to the Frankilo, European station, per steamer from Boston November 6. Captain Kalph Chandler, detached from the command of the receiving-ship en the coast survey. Ensign Jesse M. Roper, to Beston November 6. Captain Ralph Chandler, detached from the command of the receiving-ship Ohio, at Beston, on the 57th instant, and ordered to command the receiving-ship Wabash, at that blace, on the 28th instant. Commander D. B. Harraony and other officers of the Hartford have been detached and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenants W. P. Randall and T. Strong, Surgeon W. K. Scofield, Assistant Surgeon R. A. Lovering, Paymaster Frank Clark, detached from the receiving-ship Ohio and ordered to the Wabash. Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from the Hartford and ordered to settle accounts.

Supposes of Surgeons Gont Bagistons.

Synopsis of Supreme Court Decisions-NATIONAL BANKS AND THE USURY LAWS OF THE STATES. In the case of Dearing against a National Bank created by it was guilty of receiving a greater rate of interest than allowed by the law of the State where the bank is located the penalty is only the excess of interest over and above therate allowed by the State, as provided by the act, and that the bank cannot be subjected to the loss of both principal and interest in such cases, as pro-vided by the laws of the State of New York and emirred by the courts of that State in the present

In the case of Dainese against Hale, from the Supreme Court of the District, the Supreme Court of the United States held yesterday that Court of the United States held yesterday that the question whether consuls have jurisdiction in civil cases in Egypt depends upon the usages of Turkey, as by the treaty with that country and the act of Congress conferring jurisdiction over the matter must be determined by those usages. Hence a plea in an action for damages against the Consul for wrongfully issuing an attachment against the property of Dainese, that the jurisdiction existed at the date of the attachment, without setting up these laws or usages, is bad, and the judgment below is reversed.

EFFECT OF PARDONS IN CASES OF CONFISCA-ONE OF THE GRANGER CARPS

involving the question whether, after chartering a railroad, granting the power to charge certain tells, the State can afterwards interfere to regu-late and control the scale of rates, was taken up-after the reading of opinions. The Temecula Ejectment a Legal Proceeding.

statement of the Temecula Indian troubles is furnished by Special Agent Dryden, and pub-lished under his signature: So far as the Te meeula trouble is concerned, it was inevitable, sooner or inter. The parties owning the ranch have their survey, their patent and the power of the State to give them exclusive possession of the state to give them electaive possession of their lands. Legally they had a right to eject the indians if they chose to exercise it, which they did. There may be some questions as to the humanity of the ejectment at this season, turning them out homeless on the approach of winter, and taking their stock to pay costs of suit, of which they had no knowledge until strain notice. which they had no knowledge until given notice to quit their homes. So far as the Indians are concerned, this is, of course, hard in the extreme. According to their notion of justice and right, it is simply robbing them of their lands and houses and turning them all out as wanderers, and so far as the agency is concerned, there was no bower to prevent it. The agent has been severely blamed for being absent at the time of this ejectment, but the fact is, the absence was no fault of his, as he would have been here a month ago but for the delay in receiving instruc-tions from the Department, and had he been here he would have had no power to prevent the ex-ecution of the laws of the State. And this brings us to the main question of

which I wish to speak. These Indians are left wholly without protection. There is no legal recognition of their titles to lands anywhere, and recognition of their titles to lands anywhere, and no protection by the Government in the possession of the lands which they felt to be their homes, and to which they think they have a just right. Therefore, while land was plenty and chesp there was but little trouble; but there is not one of their settlements but what is either included in the survey of some ranch or is being covered over with settlers. The Indians see in this Temecula ejectment what is to follow all over in San Diego and San Bernardino counties, and, in my judgment, from what I have seen, it will be but a short time when scarcely an acre of tillable isind will be left to them is all Southern California. They will either be driven to desperation, retalistion and speedy extermination, or left to wander as harmless mendicants. As yet the iGovernment has no plan or policy to meet this case. The present agency is simply powerless. All the agent can do is to go to these poor people thus thrust out of their homes and any to them, "You had better submit, or you will all be killed off if you resist, and if you need a little flour, corn, etc., perhaps I can furnish it." Should be even be able to find a vacant spot of land on which to place them, there is no security that they would be parmitted to occupy it three months.

Now these are the plain, hard facts of this case.

that they would be parmitted to occupy it three months.

Now these are the plain, hard facts of this case, and so far as concerns myself it may be proper to say that I entered on this most disagreeable and thankless work with the hope and shoere purpose of bettering the condition of these people; but in view of these facts it is simply hopeiers. Yet these people must not be abandoned to their take. They are not mere savages, but peaceable, diviliated, inoflensive, native-born Californians, meet of them members of the Catholic Church. I will venture to suggest that the press of Southern California may de much by giving full expression to the real facts of the case. A public sentiment may be awakened which may have influence with the Government in securing protection for thee people on lands somewhere, to save them vargancy, to protect them from lawless violence. From my intercourse with them it is safe to say they are not a warlike people, and if serious trouble or bloodabed does foliow this Temecula safiar, it will be in consequence of exaperating provocations. It cannot be that the press and the

Dr. Bliss, having given up his house, has taken rooms for himself and family at Wormley's, where they will remain through the winter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lincoln Hall-Theresa Titlens-Arabella Goddard.
"Music," says Wagner, "is a woman." By such poetic finesse be defines his assertion; but who has studied the musical history of the past century and a half, and heard and seen the glorious laughters of Italy and the North in their impas sioned personations of the great conceptions which have immortalized their composers, without full acceptance of the meaning of Wagner's die tum? The immortal ones of a past generation, great, original, inspired as they were, had not the iscursive cultivation and fine methetic knowledge which seems to complete the experience of the true sons and daughters of the muses to-day, and the modern world of art and letters contains no brighter stars than two or three prime donne who are now "witching the world" with their splendid singing and dramatic powers.

When that royal woman and Olympian artiste, Parepa, folded her generous hands in their last repose, and the hush of death gave the glorious notes of her heavenly voice to the realms of memory forever, a want fell upon the Western world which has demanded another idel gifted with like gifts. The song-lovers of England have long one honor to the grand artiste whose late adv to our shores was an event notable by all; and to our shores was an event notable by all, and now the noble presence and magnificent voice of Titlens are no longer subjects of speculative con-sideration among us, but realized with the most honoring admination and unsparing praise. Net one bright endowment, but a most rare and pecu-

Titiens are no longer subjects of speculative consideration among us, but realized with the most one bright endowment, but a most rare and peculiar combination of great talents, has made one of the rulers of the hearts of earth, one of the queens of the human imagination, full of controlling graces, in Therena Titiens.

A commanding person, and the "beautifully rhymed lips," which Heine once spoke of as the "heritage of the children of music," are characteristics of the personnel of Titiens, and when her voice, full, rich, foreble and potent with the essential spirit of all human feeling, takes the sympathies of her audience, and holds their ears rapt with perfect melody, her conquests are complete. Like Parspa, Titiens is well learned in all the ramifications of her art, and in all the auxiliary arts which wait upon the Lyric Muss. Large in her nature and comprehensive in her capacities, she interprets theliceling of her music, the inner sense of the beautiful compositions, made immortal through smok gifts as herz. It is said that she has been the most expressive interpreter of the music of that chief of modern composers, Wagner, whose conceptions sear far above contemperaries into the completeness of ideas which Hecthoren and Von Weber dreamed of. He makes of music, the great creative art, not a copyist of ideas, but a representation of the sublime music of wagner demands the supreme gifts of the born artist and the perfect organ of voice. These demands, and all which the deathless brotherhood of composers impose upon their representatives, Titlens fulfills. No greater praise could be won. One artists may actomish by her phenomenal powers in farifure and make self: morfall in the upper register which compel appliance; another may unfailingly please an audience of limited culture by her invariably sweet and patheti notes in the execution of aria and recitative in opera and ballad; another may sing with a certain coquetish charm of mannerism every grade of music with the same faility to art and science, and the

ARABELLA GODDARD. enough to attract the cultivated and critical greatest and brightest, for whom wonderful achievement has crowned the rarest talent with the laurels of victory. Of all the virtuese on that inexhaustible instrument, the planoforte, she exhibited at the earliest ago the most distinguished none of her sex have so thoroughly mastered the resources of the "beautiful cold keys." With no effort at manual display or at the physical attracresources of the "beautiful cold keys." With no effort at manual display or at the physical attraction in performance, she, more than any other contemporary, seems the reverent servant and student and exponent of her noble art. The power and fineness of her expression and inimitable touch, her "clinging" and winning touch of the instrument alone exposes her native aptitude to its use. Absorbed by the spirit of her music, delighted as she is delighting in its accurate and vivid interpretation, she, in a singular degree, discloses the compreheniae singular degree, discloses the compreheniae of the plano. Beethoven, Bach, Weber, Mendelssohn and Monart have not been before so powerfully and thoroughly interpreted as by the keen perceptions and swift fingers of Mmc. Goddard. Her earlier successes and triumphs were due in a great degree to her masterly conception and finish of execution in the performance of the music of Beethoven not often essayed. In accuracy and power of expression, as well as in her perfectly controlling and delicate manipulation, she is unrivaled. Her undemonstrative, easy and self-contained manner is not the least of her many glits and attractions. Such talents, such accomplishments, such successes as those which have unrived the admiration of all the world and make her cosmopolitan. In India, Australia and California she has won the rewards of genius. The audience last night gave her remarkable attention, seeming to appredate the talents which can so thoroughly express every mannes of the great composer's meaning in the performance of the Fantasia from "Masaniello." Nothing coald surpass the delicacy and expression of the music as her magic fingers interwove the fairy notes. All critics and musically-express overy mannes of the great composer's meaning in the performance of the Fantasia from "Masaniello." Nothing coald surpass the delicacy and expression of the music as planiste is perfect in its exalitation, and jusily claims the world's applause. The quiet accorption of her manner, while wit

THE ORATORIO MESSIAH.

We are pleased this morning to announce, upon the authority of Mr. Strakosch, that it is probable Titlens may return to Washington in December 1. ber for the purpose of producing the oratoric of the Messiah. It will depend almost altogether upon the arrangements which the Philharmonic upon the arrangements which the Philharmonic Society, of this city, may make with him to pro-vide the chorus, and it is probable that an im-mediate correspondence on the subject will ensue between them. This will be our only chance of laving oratorio here this winter, and, in behalf of the musical people, we carneatly urgs the com-petent parties to take the matter right up. Mr. Max Sirskosch's address is the Everett house, New York.

New 1 org.

National Theatre-Mrs. D. P. Bowers-East
Lynne. Lynne.

To-night Mrs. Bowers will appear at the Nain tional theatre as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine
the ever popular play of "East Lynne," supported
by Mr. J. C. McCollom as Sir Francis Levison,
and Miss Lillie Glover as Barbara Hare, and Mr.
M. Lanagan as Lord Mount Severa, thus assuring a fine performance of the play. and Language as Lord about Severa, thus assur-ing a fine performance of the play. Those who saw Mrs. Bowers last night as Lady Audley rec-ognized the fact that she has lost nothing of her fine dramatic gifts and great emotional power. This distinguished artists merits from theatre-goers a very appreciative recognition, and we sincerely trustels will have it, and be encouraged by the largest houses.

Journalism Under Difficulties PARSON, KANBAS, Oct. 25,-The first number of

Parson, Kansas, Oct. 25.—The first number of a new paper, called the Indian Progress, published by Boudinot & Harris, appeared at Muscogee, Oreek Nation, resterday. It is reported that General Shanks, Indian commissioner, and M. P. Roberts have procured a charter from the Creek council to publish an international paper at Muskogee, and that they have also obtained an order from the council directing the suppression of the Progress and the removal of the printing material and building within ten days outside the limits of the Creek nation, with a penalty of confiscation for failing to do so. Boudinot & Harris have appealed to the United States for protection, with a view of accertaining whether a newspaper can be suppressed or a censorship exercised over its columns.

Chicago and Pacific Railway.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Roselle M. Hough filed bill in the Supreme Court to-day asking that a receiver be appeinted for the Chicago and Pacific railroad, the defendants in the case being Thomas S. Dobbins and others, who, as Hough asserts have defrauded him of the share of the proceed of the road which are justly his due in virtue of his being a stockholder to the amount of \$20, 0.

Milrond, PA., Oct. 28.—A disease similar to the episocite is killing off the cattle in several counties bordering on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river.

Death of General Barber-NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25 .- General R. E.

FLASHES BY THE CABLES.

CASTELLO TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY

CABLOS STRIKING AT PAMPELUNA JOINS KING ALFONSO

Balaklava-Florence Nightingale and Tennyson Not There-Return of Emperor William -The Nizam Too Sick to Meet Wales.

The Russian Centennial Commission-LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The Post says the Russian nmission on the American Centennial has determined to limit the list of articles to be exhib-ited to Russian specialties which are little known shroad. Nevertheless they are confident of making a creditable display.

GERMANY.

Kaiser William's Return. BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Emperor William returned to this city to-day from his trip to Milan. been transferred to Mexico.

The Cologne Gazette reaffirms the statement that the Crown Prince of Germany will visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and says the 18-gan corrette Elizabeth will convey him

SPAIN. More Material Prepared for Death. MADRID, Oct. 25 .- The Epocs of this city says have determined to send a further force of sever thousand, which forms a tenth part of the las

A NEW MINISTRY ANTICIPATED. LONDON, Oct. 25.—A telegram received from Berlin asserts that Senor Canovas De Castello will shortly form a new ministry. The King and General Jovellar will then join the northern

DON CARLOS MENACING PAMPELUNA. London, Oct. 26, 5 a. m.—This morning's Stand and publishes a special telegram from Santander shich states that Don Carlos, with General Pe

dent happened to a party of ladies and children from this city who were gathering autumn leaves rulo and ten thousand men, occupies an intrenche position northward of Pampeluna. MENDIRI RECOGNIZES ALFONEO KING. MADRID, Oct. 25.—The Dierio Espagnol, of this city, says that the "ariist leader, Mendiri, has to lifted the Sparish consul at Bayonne of his recognition of King America.

. GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Leopold's Patrimony. LONDON, Oct. 25 .- At a special meeting of the court of common council, held in the Guild hall to-day, Prince Leopold, upon invitation of the corporation, formally took up the freedom of the city of London, to which he is entitled by patri-mony. After the (eremony the princ) was entertained at dejeuner.

THE RESORS OF BALAKLAVA. London, Oct. 25 .- Many of the survivors of the Balaklava charge, the old soldiers of the Eighth cavalry brigade, celebrated the twenty-first annisary of that battle to-day. About one hundred of the soldiers with their families sat down to a dinner generously provided by the directors of the Alexandria Palace Company in the palace at Muswell Hill, a few miles out of the city.

The occasion was a success throughout, although Mr. Tennyson and Florence Nightingale, wh arr. rennyson and Fiorence Rightingsie, who were expected to be present, were unavoidably absent. The officers who were present at the battle of Balakiava celebrated the day by a grand dinner at Willies' rooms, King street, St. James. The Earl of Lucan presided.

The Newmarket races.

To-day was the first day of the Houghton meeting at Newmarket. The great feature was the race for the Criterion stakes. This race is commonly looked forward to with great interest, from the fact that many of the Derby horses for the next year make their first appearance on this occasion. The race was won by Lord Lascelle's Claurenaid; Air. Houldsworth's Springfield second, and Air. Desrigoe's LaTamiss third. The following was the betting at the start: Six to four on Springfield, two to one one against LaTamise, and twelve to one against Clauronaid. THE NEWMARKET BACES.

NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

Counterfeiters Arrested. SPRINGPIRLD, ILL., Oct. 25.—The detective orce engaged in the arrest of the counterfaiter at Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, last night arrived herethis morning, bringing their prisoners. Nelson Driggs and wife, Nicholas Stantine and wife and a brother of Mrs. Driggs. All except Driggs are Germans. Stantine and his wife speak no English. The officers brought with them th no English. The officers brought with them the complete implements used by the counterfeiters and about \$150,000 in counterfeit money. The plates on which it was printed were not secured. The prisoners are in jail here and are very reticent. They will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner te-morrow for preliminary examination. They have long been under the surveillance of the detective and might have been taken some time ago, but the time had not arrived to make a sure thing against them.

Gold Mines Flooded. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 .- The following tele gram was received at the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company's office this forenoon: "Two hundred inches of water broke in from the east wall on the fourteen hundred foot level on Sun day morning. The stream has since reduced to about ninety inches, and may run out altogether in a few days. Men are now engaged in diverting in a lew days. Men are now entaged in diverting the water to prevent damage to the mine. The Gould & Curry, Savage & Hall and Norcross mines are filling in rapidly. All holsting of ore has been stopped." Later dispatches to private parties stated at noon that the water was under control.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The morning prayer meetings of Moody and Sankey commenced in present, comprising many men en route to busi-ness, but the audience was mostly women. Quite a number of clergymen were also in the audianumber of cargymon were also in the suni-ence, but the pulpit platform was foccupied only by Moody and Sankey. The services opened with a hymn, then prayer by Moody, then a hymn by Sankey, followed by prayers by differ-ent persons in the audience, interspersed with hymns. The meeting closed about 9 o'clock.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 25 .- As Stephen Lewis, fisher people across the Mississippi river, from South St. Louis to East Carondelet, yesterday afternoon, the skiff in which they were, being greatly overloaded, sprang a leak above the ordinary wate line, when one of the party. Lillie Smith, becoming frightened, sprang to her feet and capsized the boat, and all were drowned except two. Lewis, it attempting to save two of the women, was less himself.

Killed in a Drunken Rowgirl named Mary Harrington, was found dead yesterday, lying on the floor, with a cut on the head and a black eye. The door was looked, and Harrington was absent. She was found and ar-rested, and admitted striking deceased with a stick of wood in a drunken row. An inquest will be held to-day.

Erie Railroad Litigation NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The report of ex-Judg Spencer, referee in the Eris railway matter, ap proving Receiver Jewett's report, was submitte to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court cham bers to day. The court refused to confirm it, and sent it back to the referee to have one or two mat ters in it argued before the referee.

Mackey will to merrow morning publish a state-ment, in which he aims to refute the charges against him contained in the report of the com-mittee appointed by the House of Representa-tives to inquire into the manner in which the funds of the State have been handled. Attempted Murderrey, formerly a janitor in the custom-house here, attempted last night to shoot F. T. Babson, col-lector of the port, firing one shot without effect. He was arrested and to-day placed inder \$3,000

The State Treasury of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 25 .- State Treasur

Pailure of an Insurance Agency. ORICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Chicago Insurance agency Association, which has formerly dene an extensive business in the Northwest, has failed.

Opening of the State Fair To-day-RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—The fifteenth annual ex-hibition of the Virginia State Agricultural So-ciety opens to-morrow. Entries of livestock, agricultural implements, &c., up to this evening airendy exceed those of any former fair since the war. The city is alive with visitors, and trains and other public conveyances are constantly including military companies and war veterans to take part in the programme at the unveiling of the Jackson status to merrow, which will un-doubtedly be a big day in Richmond.

THE "ENQUIRER" IN NEW HANDS. Moses P. Handy and Charles J. Jones, late of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and James H. Beall, jr., late of the Boston Post, have purchased the Richmond Enquirer, and will issue the first number under the new man-agement to-morrow as a conservative Democratio paper.

BALTIMORE.

Bedication of the New City Hall-BALTIMORE, Oct. 25 .- The new City Hall was formally dedicated to-day. Thousands of people came in by railroad from the country, and by 10 o'clock the sidewalks on Baltimore street, from octock the stewards on Baltimore street, from Entaw to Froadway, a distance of little less than two miles, were packed with people, house-tops and every window and balcony being crowded. The grand feature of the day was the procession. Fully one hundred thousand people were on Bal-timore street.

more street. Baltimone, Oct. 25.—The ceremonies attend Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The ceremonies attending the cedication of the new City Hall were continued until a late hour this evening, a dedicatory address being delivered by Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe. The building was illuminated at night, and many thousands inspected the various departments of the building. During the procession to day a number of accidents occurred, but none of a serious character beyond the breaking of a few less.

COLORADO. The Republicans Carry the Convention. DENVIR, Oct. 25.—Returns thus far receive rom to-day's election indicate that the Republi cans have carried the Territory, and that they

will have a considerable majority in the constitu-tional convention. All points heard from so far report Republican majorities. Chan Laisun Restored to Favor. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25.—Word has been eccived by his family that Chan Laisun, re-

cently removed from the Chinese educational con mission in this country, has been restored to full favor with his Government and appointed secre-tary of a legation to England. Eighteen Horses Burned-

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25 .- A fire last night at Ver sailles, Woodford county, Ky., burned Wilson's livery stable, with its contents, including eighteen horses, Bailey & Company's livery stable and one dwelling, the occupants of the latter barely escaping in their night clothes. Loss, \$15,000. Accident to Ladies and Children-

about two miles in the country. They were riding in an open wagon, when the horse ran away, and ten of them were injured, several of them seriously. To be Hanged for Wife Murder. JOLIET, ILL., Oct. 25 .- Jacobs, the farmer of murder last spring, was found guilty by the tury

READING, PA., Oct. 25 .- This afternoon an acc

to-day, who fixed the penalty as death by ha ing. The evidence was only circumstantial, very strong.

Mail Robbery. Boston, Oct. 25 .- Special Post Office Agent Field to-night arrested a railroad post office clerk on the route between this city and Portland. When arrested he had upon his person twenty two letters taken from to-day's mail.

New York, Oct. 25 .- An informal reception wa tendered to-night to Hon. Carl Schurz, at the residence of Mr. Royal Phelps. Among those present were ex-Governors Dix, Morgan and other well known persons. No addresses were

Broken Head and Death-New ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Dennis Ready was found dead on the sidewalk last night, having been killed by a blow on the side of the head

Montreal, Oct. 25.—W. Markland Moison, of the Moisic Iron Works Company, has failed, Liabilities estimated at a quarter of a million.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

emdiary.

Naw York, Oct. 25.—Wm. Moller & Sons sugar refiners, who have been in difficulties to some time past, made an assignment for the bear fit of their creditors. On the same day an attach

Mr. W. D. W. Barnard, of St. Louis, Mo., is i the city for a few days. Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania, and C. P. Huntington, New York, are at Willard's.

William M. Evarts, E. H. Stoughton and O. H. Browning dined together at the Arlington yester. Hon, L. S. Dixon, Wisconsin, and Mr. John F. Arlington. Arilington.

Secretaries Robeson and Belknap visited the navy yard yesterday, and were received with the

C. B. S. Moore, U. S. N.; J. M. Robinson, U. S. N.; W. H. Schultze, U. S. N., and Hon. W. H. Carpenter, South Carolina, are at the Ebbitt house. Dr. L. H. Boole, general superintendent of the

Dr. L. H. Boole, general superintendent of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works at Chester, Pa., and formerly United States inspector of hulls at New York, is stop-ping at the Ebbitt house. Dr. Boole is here on important matters relating to commerce: HOTEL ARRIVALS.

important matters relating to commerce:

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Willer d' 2.— J. C. Derby, C. W. Barker, Merris Spitz, Ed. W. Rankin, Chas. P. Steinborn, John T. Dupent, R. H. Minnis, C. E. Muil and wife, J. Coffee, Ed. Bogart, G. C. Bametly, Isaac Achison, New York; Geo. L. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., N. Schoffeld and wife, Mrs. Doughty, Mrs. Ebberts, J. S. Boorhly and wife, Rhode Island; H. N. Orden, New Orleans; S. Harian, jr., and family, Wilmington, Del.; Col. Moddaniels, Princeton, N. J.; J. B. Richardson and wife, Tennessee, Ebbitt.—Charles Shleest, New York; N. W. Bingham, Boston; D. H. Brotherton, U. S. A.; A. D. Cook and wife, Princeton, N. J.; St. Julien, Nevada; H. C. Beck, New York; Alex. Barolay, jr., Newark, N. J.; John Kloutz, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. E. Fickler, R. C. Filey Hugh, J. E. Fickler, T., Fredericksburg, Va.; G. M. C. Brackett, Baltimore, Arlington.—C. C. Beaman, jr., Birdsall Connell, Garret Roach, New York; John M. Cary, Milwaukee; F. Schaeffer, London, England; R. B. Morly, U. S. A.; L. S. Dixon, Milwaukee; Wm. R. Garrison, D. Brunitt, Oliver Carpenter, Miss M. P. Carpenter, Miss C. M. Carpenter, A. T. Carpenter, New York; W. A. Tysley, Boston; N. G. Davis, W. Va.

Insperial.—Frank Plunkett and Miss Plunkett, Boston; J. C. Apisvorth, Maryland; Miss Glover and Miss Clifford, Baltimore; Henry Train, J. M. Laffin, Jos. Uctton and F. E. Jackson, New York; B. Sroim, Lexington; W. A. Bower, Baltimore; J. W. Pettis, city; C. E. Conover and Geo. T. Finegan, New York.

Metropolitian.—C. Eastlake, New Orleans; N. O. Bond. Virginis; James A. Broy, Philadelphia, R. M. Maxwell and wife, Slastington, Pa.; J. H. Warren, Albany, Wis; C. J. Banbridge, New York; M. F. Brainsrd, Albany, N. Y.; Jac. Demorest, James McTissech, Mrs. Adier, C. W. Darling, New York; W. C. Trumball, Baltimore; Jef. J. Hibbert, Kanas; Emar: Isances and wife, Jamaica; McLain Titon, Auuapolis; B. Davis, Koyse.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:
"The anthracite coal trade is moderately active, though without special feature. The local tonnage for the week ending on the 18th instant, as reported by the Miners' Journal, is 567,521 tons, being a decrease of 21,382 on the tonnage of the previous week. The anthracite tonnage for the year to the 18th instant is 15,722,486 tons, against a 00% 18th tons to corresponding date last war. 16,022,488 tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 304,032 tons. The bituminous tounage for the week was 91,288 tons, and for the year for the week was 91,208 tons, and for the year 3,115,738 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 658,779 tons, and for the year of 18,838,134 tons, against 18,529,130 to corresponding data last year, a decrease of 91,536 tons.

"It is understood that there will be no advance in the prices of coal during the month of November. The representatives of the several companies in the combination, it is stated, have agreed to this. Hence the following will continue the prices of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for coal to the line and dity trade for the month at Schuyfhril Haven: Lump, steamboat and chestnut, g2,53 per ton: broken, \$3,13; egg. \$4,35; stove, \$4,65; chestnut, No. 2, \$2,45; and pes, \$1,38. The same company announces the following as the November prices for coal adlivered on board of vessels at Port Blohmond: Lump and chestnut sizes, \$4,55; steamboat, \$4,50; moken, \$4,10; egg. \$5,15; steemboat, \$4,50; moken, \$4,10; egg. \$5,15; stove, \$5,60. Some special qualities of coal are quoted higher than the foregoing figures. The production of coal will not be our.

DISTRICT SECURITIES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION 3-65's PRONOUNCED

ARGUMENT OF SHELLABARGER AND WILSON

THEY ARE REALLY UNITED STATES BONDS

Expended by Authority of Congress Epon Government Property, and the Interest Paid from the Treasury.

It will be recollected that the Legislature of the State of New York last winter passed an act permitting saving banks and insurance companies to invest their surplus earnings and deposits, when desirable, in the 3.65 bonds of this District as were deemed safe. And the safety of the Dis trict bonds depended upon the guaranty by the Government of the United States of the payment of the principal and interest of these (securities making them in effect United States Govern quest of the insurance or bank commissioner of the State, one of the Assistant Attorney Generals gave him an opinion that the District bonds could not be taken as securities because they were not fully guaranteed by the United

in the market some five per cent. At the instance of some of the bondholders, the torney General, and Mesers. Shellabarger and Wilson were engaged to lay before that off the facts connected with the authorization the facts connected with the authorization and issue of the bonds. This they proceeded to do in an elaborate argument, which embraced a full and clear history of the legislation of Congress

on the subject.

The following is the opinion of the Attorney General on the question whether the United States is legally bound for payment of the prin cipal and interest of the District 5.65 bonds:

DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1875.
To the President of the United States:
Size: The question submitted by the President to the Attorney General is whether the faith of the United States is piedged to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of the 3.65 District bonds.

ment of the interest and principal of the 3.65 District bonds.

That the faith of the United States is so pledged
I have no doubt whatever; and I respectfully auggest that the contrary opinions which have been
given by some eminently respectable lawyers have
resulted from a hasty and superficial examination
of the question. The true relation which the
District of Columbia hears to the Federal Government seems to have been entirely overlooked.
Under stricte 1, section 8, clause 11, of the Constitution, Congress has power "to exercise exclusive
legislation, in all cases whatsever, over such
District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, legislation, in all cases whatsever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings."

Section 706. Revised Statutes of the United States, provides "that all that part of the territory of the United States included within the present limits of the District of Columbia shall be the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

Thus Congress has supreme legislative power

United States."

Thus Congress has supreme legislative power over the District of Columbia—a power which has never been delegated to any local municipality. Congress exercising direct, excitative and absolute legislative authority over the District.

Congress fixes the rate of taxation, declares what property shall be subject to or exempt from taxes in the District, and prescribes the mode of assessment and the enforcement of collection of the taxes imposed. [See the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1875, and for other purposes."]

The Treasury of the United States is by law the role depository of the taxes and revenues of the District. The debt for which Congress authorized the Issue of these bonds was made by officers of the United States, whom the President had appointed and whom the Senate had confirmed, and the debt was contracted chiefly for improving the streets, avenues and sewers of the District, which are the exclusive property of the United States. [See Yan Ness vs. City of Washington, 4 Peters, 1922]

[See Van Ness vs. City of Washington, 4 Peters, 2021.]
Had there been no specific pledge on the part of the Government it would have been bound upon every principle of law, good faith and common honesty to pay the interest and principal of these bonds. The debt was incurred by itsownofficers, the money borrowed was expended for the improvement of its own property, under its own direction.

bonds. The debt was incarred by its own officers, the money borrowed was expended for the improvement of its own property, under its own direction.

But on the 30th of June, 1874, Congress passed an act which provides, in the seventh section, for the issue of the District 2.65 bonds; and to leave no doubt about the Hisbillity of the Government, the act of February 20, 1873, was passed, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874.

Section 7. "That the sinking fund commissioners of said District are hereby continued; and it shall be the duty of said sinking fund commissioners to cause bonds of the District of Columbia to be prepared, in sums of fifty and five hundred dollars, bearing date August 1,1874, payable fifty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty, five one hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, to be signed by the secretary and the treasure of said sinking fund commissioners, and countersigned by the comptroller of said District, and sealed as the board may direct, which bonds shall be exempt from taxistion by Federal, State or municipal anthority, engraved and printed at the expense of the District of Columbia, and in form not inconsistent herewith: and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will, by proper proportional appropristions, as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be layed upon property within said District such taxes as will do so, provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity. Said bonds shall be humbered consecutively, and registered in the office of the Registrar of the registered in the office of the registred in the office of the Heritary of the Treasury of the United States, for which last-named registration the Secretary of the Treasury and said commissioners are her

of the United States is hereby piedged that the United States will: * * provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof all mainring. The fact that the act points out the means over which the United States has the absolute power to provide the revenues to meet these obligations only strengthens the pledge of faith which the Government gives.

It was never yet imagined that the obligation of the Government was relaxed or its faith less securely pledged when it obtained loans in 1842, and subsequently, and pledged the proceeds of public lands and the customs revenues to secure the payment of those loans, because of the mention of those resources of the nation.

The faith of the United States is clearly pledged to the payment of the same falls due, and to the payment of the pincipal of the bonds when the same mature.

There is no way short of a shameless violation

ment of the principal of the totals warming sales mature.

There is no way short of a shameless violation of the clearest principles of settled law and honest dealing that the Government can escape from the full payment of these bonds.

First. The United States themselves contracted the debt for which the bonds were given.

Second. The United States used the money or labor for which these bonds were given to improve their own property.

ebt. Fourth. The United States, by specific act of

THE RIVER FRONT.

Annual Report of the Civil Engineer-T. S. Abert on the Harbor of Washington and

Georgetown. United States Civil Engineer S. T. Abert, to whom the work of improving the harbor of Wash-ington and Georgetown was transferred by Col. W. P. Craighill, United States Corps of Engineers, has made his annual report to the chief engineer of the army, as follows: Since the con-struction of the causeway between Analostan Island and the Virginia shore and the building of the Long bridge, together with its section of solid causeway, built during the administration of President Jackson, no work has been done, nor has any structure been erected which could after the regimen of this part of the river. All the work since done has been confined to the simple

iredging of a channel through the bars above and below the bridge.

Mr. Abert then refers to the act of March 5, 1872, appointing a board of survey for the purpose of reporting a full and

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF IMPROVEMENTS. The plan adopted by the board was to have but one channel of sufficient width and depth for all purposes—a direct continuation of the river at Georgetown, to run along the right bank of the river as far down as Gravelly Point, and thence directly towards Glesbero' Point, on the left bank, joining the deep channel of the river at

The most important points in the plan were as follows: 1st. A depth of twenty-three feet up to the proposed outlet of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, above Georgetown. 2d. To widen the water-way to 2,700 feet, so as to permit the manouvering of the largest vessels between Easby's Point and Giesboro' Point. 3d. To in-Easty's Point and Glesboro Foint. 3d. To increase the water-way at the Aqueduct 230 feet, 4th. To reopen the channel on the right of Analostan Island. 5th. To cut off the left side of Analostan Island and Easty's Point, so as to permit the river to sweep in eary curves toward the Long bridge.

After the execution of the operations referred to the river will naturally tend to assume the

After the execution of the operations referred to the river will naturally tend to assume the regimen it would if the plan of the board were completed. This tendency would become more dedided if the portion of Alexander's island, which lies next to the Long bridge, and a part of the bridge itself, were also removed, leaving a waterway of about 2,700 feet in width between the island and the remnant of the bridge.

island and the remnant of the bridge.

THE LONG BRIDGE.

By the removal of the bridge one of the railroad connections with Virginia would be broken. Mr. Abert therefore recommends that this part of the plan shall remain unexecuted until a provision for the transit of trains and wagons can be settled. He suggests, as a possible solution of this difficulty, the erection of a bridge with a draw of not less than 200 feet span, the remaining span being not less than 200 feet. Mr. Abert then goes on to explain the changes which have taken placesince the last excavation, I would state that in 1871 a cut of 200 feet wide was made through the bar above the Long bridge. The work was begun under the direction of Colonel Craighill, and completed in December, 1871. The cut was intended to have a width of two hundred feet and a depth of fifteen feet at mean low water, but during the progress of the work the freshets which occurred caused some filling in, and reduced the depth to from thirteen to fourteen feet at low water. These depths have been considerably reduced by natural causes, the survey not showing more than eleven and one half feet, while in 1871 the depth had ranged frem thirteen to fourteen feet. The length of the bar between the fifteen-foot curves was 4,000 feet. Below the Long bridge the least depth was thirteen and one half feet, and the length of the bar between the fifteen-foot curves 2,100 feet. The work was offered for contract and awarded August 23, 1874, to W. H. Beard, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Operations were commenced by the contractor on September 15, 1874, with one dredging machine, a second one being placed on the work September 20. The channel above the bridge was first dredged, the material being deposited on the THE LONG BRIDGE.

and along the line of the proposed wharves. Piles were driven to mark the line and confine the dredged material. Work was continued until December 22, 1874, when extreme cold necessitated a suspension of operations, which could not be resumed until March 9, 1875. The upper channel was completed April 27, and the lower commenced April 28. On May 20 the dredging machines were withdrawn, and on June 24 the work was completed. The amount of excavation above the bridge was 114,570 cubic yards, below 31,811, a total of 146,381 cubic yards. As the work approached completion it was found that a balthe act of appropriation, might be applied to the removal of the dangerous rocks from

THE HARBOR OF GEORGETOWN.

A chart of the rocks and specifications for their removal were prepared and submitted to the chief engineer of the army. The work was ordered to be advertised, but the period of execution will fall in the next fiscal year.

In carrying out a pian involving the expenditure of such a large sum of money, the question arises as to the order and precedence which should be given to the parts, since the whole cannot be executed at once. When economy and rapidity of execution coincide in the same plan, there can be no difficulty in deciding the question. The dredging, which has just been executed, must be repeated every three years unless something is done to remove the deposit.

This work forms no part of the plan of the board, although by the act of appropriation it was to be applied so as to conform to its general features. It was not designed by them. It was temporary, while the object of the board was the permanent improvement of the river.

If this plan is to be carried out in parts, much will be saved by making nature an auxiliary. This can be done by making hature an auxiliary. This can be done by making the regimen of the rivers conform to the lines as shown in the charts prepared to accompany the report of the board. Easby's Point and the left side of Analostan Island should be cut away so as to conform to these lines. THE HARBOR OF GEORGETOWN.

THE REMOVAL OF RASBY'S POINT and the north and west portions of Analostan Island would have the effect of training the river Island would have the effect of training the river in gently-sweeping curves, and the consequent enlargement of water-way will relieve Georgetown of the danger which is likely to occur at the high water of spring time; but in cutting off the point it will be necessary to remove a larger amount of rock than was at first anticipated, and this part of the estimate will have to be proportionately increased, although by more modifying the lines so as to encrosed less upon the land the cost of rock excaration will be materially reduced. But before practical operations can begin the title to the land must be extinguished by parchase, and the difficult question of valuation must be decided. The next step should be

THE REMOVAL OF ANALOSTAN ISLAND, included between the limits marked on the chart of the river; but before this is done provision should be made for the transit of trains and for ordinary travel.

The enlargement of the water way at the Aqueduct bridge, and the deepening of the channel behind Analostan Island, are parts of the improvements. Whether the streets should be

time to fix the precise depth which will afford an ample navigation

FOR ONE HUNDRED TRARS TO COME, there can be little question that the modification suggested will become necessary on account of limited appropriations, and will be desirable from reasons of economy. The amount of filling will depend on the height of the flood, which is stated in the report to be ten feet at the Aqueduct bridge and four feet nine inches at the arsenal. There was a prospect that the floods of last year would be unusually high. The winter snows had been exceedingly heavy, and the concurrence of heavy rains on the approach of spring would, it was thought, cause an unusual flood. The approach of spring, however, was gradual, and the rains occurred at intervals, so that the season of floods passed away without any unusual increase of water. Stations had been established at Easby's Point, at the foot of Seventeenth street, at the Long bridge and at the arsenal in order to fix precisely the height of the flood at these points. These observations seemed desirable, as an elaborate criticism of this part of the plan had been laid before Congress. The fixation of extreme high water was therefore an important matter. I have conitted any reference to the bulk head, as its construction would follow the work I have proposed, and would require another appropriation. The first steps, that is the exting eighnest of this port on the portions to be cut off of Analostan Island and Easby's Point, and the removal and dredging of the parts so cut off, should be

of the parts so cut off, should be

XXECUTED PROMPTEX.

The longer the delay the greater will be the cost, for the greater will be the probability that combinations will be made to exact extravagant prices for the land. The case presents a simple alternative: either for Congress to accept the price fixed by the property owners if they regard it just and fair, or to appoint a board of assessors. For the extinguishment of title claims of proprietors, and for the removal of a portice of the sand and rock, an appropriation of \$550,000 will be required. If, however, Congress decides on the prompt execution of the plans of improvement of the beard of surrey, \$250,000 should be appropriated. In dilatory execution of these plans, the channel along the Washington front is shouling more each year. In order to keep the channel open to present trade \$14,000 will be required. The total, therefore, required, will be \$564,000.

The Sweeny Suits.

Naw Youx, Oct. 28.—In the suit of the people against Peter B. Sweeny, to recover \$6,108,807.85, the defendant put in an answer on Saturday, in which he denies having, while president of the board of works, conspired with County Auditor Watson for the purposes of fraud or having audited any fraudulent claims knowing them to be false. He denies all allegations in the complaint, and alleges that plaintiff has heretofore claimed that other persons than the defendant were guilty of the alleged frauds. He further sets up that the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York are alone outtiled to sue for the causes set forth, and that there is a defect of parties. Sweeny's attorney signs and swears to the answer, on account of absence of defendant in France.